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knows are unable to cross the ocean, but will become "useless buoys" in mid-Atlantic, it speaks eloquently of the character of the administration. It appears repeatedly that the government of Spain fought not even with the hope of winning, but because some sacrifice was necessary "to satisfy the honor of the nation." Amusing, if the circumstances were not so tragic, would be, for example, the instructions to Camara's squadron which when beginning its outward voyage was to keep "close to shore so as to be seen from Spanish cities, exhibiting when near them the national flag illuminated by searchlights, which are also to be thrown upon the cities."

The land campaigns are described with commendable clearness, though their importance is dwarfed by the brilliant work of the navy. Detailed maps for both army and navy operations make it easy to follow all the movements discussed.

The closing chapters, dealing with the diplomacy of the treaty of peace, are exceptionally well done. Probably in no other war has the inside history been made public property to an equal extent so soon after the conflict. The change in American public opinion and in the plans of the administration which made the "war for humanity" one for conquest and in a few months revolutionized our foreign policy is here presented in a way not previously approached. For Spain, too, the negotiations marked a complete change in national policy. The war destroyed the last traces of the greatest of colonial empires. It stripped the mother country of colonies for which she could no longer care and the loss of which was to prove a blessing in disguise.

Few "documentary histories" combine so well as this, authoritativeness and readability. The vividness of the narrative and its dramatic character make these volumes of interest not only to the student of history, but to the public at large.

CHESTER LLOYD JONES.

University of Wisconsin.

Drage, G. *The Imperial Organization of Trade.* Pp. xviii, 374. Price, \$3.50. New York: Imported by E. P. Dutton & Co., 1911.

The scholarly work of Mr. Geoffrey Drage is maintained at its high standard in his latest work upon the commercial policy of the British empire. This work is stated to be "an installment of a larger work on Imperial Organization, and is published at the present time with a view to advancing the closer union of the empire in trade matters at the next meeting of the imperial conference, which takes place in 1911." The volume was written in 1910, and the conference took place at the time of the coronation of King George and Queen Mary.

The introduction discusses in a general way the development of imperial organization, calls attention to the need of uniformity of legislation throughout the empire as regards various trade matters. The subjects of free trade, imperial preference, retaliation and tariff reform receive extended consideration in separate chapters. A large part of the volume, pages 146 to 297, is devoted to a discussion of tariff reform; the last two chapters of the book

are devoted to a discussion of general tendencies and to a statement of conclusions.

The author's study leads him to the conclusion that it is desirable for Great Britain to organize an "intelligence department to do for the civil affairs of the empire the work now done on naval and military questions by the imperial defence committee"; and that "it is desirable to revise the continental and international treaties in 1914 so as to secure better terms for British trade." The author advocates closer relationship between the different parts of the British empire; he is of the opinion that free trade has in the past produced good results; he believes also that the problem of imperial and commercial integration of the British empire is of greater magnitude than it has been conceived to be by Mr. Chamberlain. After analyzing the conflicting interests of the United Kingdom and of her several colonies, the author urges the necessity for the establishment and equipment of an intelligence department; or, as he states: "We want in fact, (1) the imperial advisory council" meeting from time to time at London, Sydney and elsewhere; (2) "an imperial secretariat, not subordinate to any department but independent and immediately under the supervision of the prime minister; and (3) a permanent imperial commission . . . to prepare subjects for discussion at the conference, to investigate special problems referred to it by the conference . . . and to conduct inquiries, not only on matters referred to it by the conference, but also in connection with the *ad hoc* conferences which have more than once taken place in recent years upon a reference made to them by His Majesty's government and one or more colonial governments."

EMORY R. JOHNSON.

Egerton, Hugh E. *Federations and Unions within the British Empire.*

Pp. 302. Price, \$2.90. New York: Oxford University Press, 1911.

Problems of organization of government, both in the British Isles and in the empire at large, have claimed increasing attention of English writers. Mr. Egerton asks attention to the federations of colonies in British dominions. The discussion is historical and comparative. English materials are well handled. There is some looseness in the discussion of American conditions and authorities. Bryce's "American Commonwealth" appears as "The American Constitution;" New Hampshire is spoken of as an independent colony at a time when it was a part of Massachusetts and the constitution is said to have been "imposed" on the colonies "by the genius of Hamilton and the character of Washington."

The portion of the book devoted to text opens with a brief treatment of early American attempts at federation, then the Canadian legislation, especially the British North America act of 1867 is reviewed, and a detailed criticism is given showing the weakness of the Canadian constitution as to definition of the field of power between the central and local authorities. Similar reviews are given for Australia and the South African Union. Emphasis is placed on the economic necessities which forced the federations.

The last chapter, comparing the constitutions of Canada, Australia and